

"I go for the country, the whole country—and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the constitution (be he who he may), can make us most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."

Z. TAYLOR.

FOR PRESIDENT, IN 1848,
MAJOR GENERAL
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA,
THE HERO
OF

PALO ALTO, RESACA DE LA PALMA,
MONTEREY,
And Buena Vista.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

WHIG NOMINATION
FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

THE WILMOT PROVISIO.

The chief difficulty (says the New York Courier and Enquirer) to be encountered now is, that the various sections of the country feel disposed to interpret Whig principles to suit themselves, without the least regard to other portions of the Union or to the national character which the Whig party, so long as it hopes to retain the respect and confidence of the people, must always maintain.

The Atlas, for example, insists that "no more war, and no more territory," are fundamental Whig principles, and that no man, who does not accept them as such, can claim to be a Whig. The Tribune again puts forth the "Wilmot proviso" as a Whig principle, in consequence of the fact, that it was introduced into Congress by a Locofoco; that it has been espoused by Colonel Benton, and that it is proclaimed as a Locofoco measure by a large class of the organs of that party.

But we have no right, nor has any section or division of the party, any right to foist it into the Whig creed as a Whig principle. The Whig party, as such, has never taken any action upon these questions. Individuals, in various sections of the country, have taken such ground upon them as they deemed advisable. But the Whigs of the South have never consented to the introduction of the Wilmot proviso into the Whig creed; nor have those of the West, or indeed of any section, authorized any one to pledge them to the restriction of the Union to its present limits. These positions and these demands are sectional, they are taken as such, and are pressed as such upon the public notice. This course, if persisted in, threatens serious embarrassment to the action of the Whig party in the coming presidential contest. We must cease to regard Whig principles as those simply of Massachusetts or New England, unless we expect to confine the party within the same restricted limits. We must concede to the Whigs of the South and the West, equal weight and an equal voice with those of the North and East, in shaping the creed, and guiding the policy of the Whigs of the Union.

The story of Gen. Taylor's wrongs, says a Monterey correspondent, if told to the people, would arouse them to the deepest indignation against all who have combined to put the good old man down. It would make a deaf word to see the war worn, grey-headed soldier encamped with a mere handful of troops around him, in a small tent just such an one as the lowest servant lives in—lying still and inactive, the victim of intriguing enemies. Be calm, Mr. — the people only wait to lead him to the house of their own building.

At the Harbinger, Pa., Democratic Taylor meeting the resolutions to sustain Shunk and Longstreth were voted down by an immense shout.

We have now before us, says that sterling Whig Journal, the Richmond Republican, a letter addressed to us from a perfectly reliable source in Mexico, from which we venture to make the following extract:

"You are authorized by the highest authority to say, that Gen. Taylor looks for nothing, and asks for nothing beyond this war; but, that if the people of the United States choose to elect him their President, he will feel bound to serve them. He will not, however, be a party candidate, nor accept the nomination of a Convention or Caucus of either party. If the people, irrespective of party, choose, in their primary meetings, to nominate him, and then elect him, he will accept the responsible office with grateful feelings."

Our friend adds, what we know personally, that "Gen. Taylor is thoroughly Whig—Tariff, Distribution, &c., &c."

The New Hampshire Election took place on the 6th inst. The city of Manchester gives General Wilson a gain of 370 since the election in March last—a gain in proportion throughout the District will secure his election by a triumphant majority.

Portsmouth gives Tuck (Independent) a gain of 35; and as the allied majority was upward of 1500 in the District at the last election, a strong belief may be entertained of his success.

We understand that the Viceroy of Wilkes and Mary College, Va., on Monday last, appointed the Rev. Dr. Hawley, of New Orleans, President of the College. Dr. Hawley is an eminent scholar and divine.

"Bill," said Bob, "why is that tree called a weeping willow?"

"Cause one of the sneaking dretted things grow near our school house and supplied the master with the sticks that did all the boys' lickin'—dam it ugly picture,

The Whigs of Halifax.

The reader's attention says the Richmond Whig will be attracted by the proceedings of a meeting of the Whigs of Halifax county, in another column, nominating General Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency. The preamble is admirably written, and the influential names by which it is endorsed will give additional weight to the intrinsic force of the doctrines embodied in it—the main feature of which is uncompromising hostility to the nomination of candidates, by conventions, for any office, State or National.

WHIG MEETING IN HALIFAX, VA.—NOMINATION OF GEN. TAYLOR.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Halifax county, assembled at their Court House, on Monday, the 28th June, pursuant to previous notice: The Hon. Thomas S. Flournoy called the meeting to order, and nominated Colonel GILES McCRAW, who was unanimously proclaimed Chairman; and Mr. M. CARRISS was chosen Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three gentlemen was appointed to prepare business for the meeting, to wit: James C. Bruce, George W. Purkins and Wm. L. Owen, Esqrs.

The committee, having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

The Whigs of the county of Halifax, assembled at their Court House, in obedience to a call addressed to them through various advertisements in different parts of their county, proclaim what follows to be their views of public affairs, and their principles of public conduct; and they most respectfully and earnestly invite the consideration and co-operation of their political brethren throughout the State.

In looking back on the history of parties for the last seventeen years, we see much to deplore and much to condemn. The standard of political morals has been lowered; public virtue has ceased to be required of our public men; and high intellect, illustrated by commanding services, is no longer a requirement of the constituent body from those who aspire to be the depositories of high political trusts. That a virtuous, a well-meaning, and even a wise constituency will sometimes have its confidence abused by occasional instances of treachery or ambition, is expected, and is amply provided against by the wise forecast of the patriotic founders of our political system. But when the people deliberately insist on elevating vice, and promoting incompetency, in the face of knowledge and of warning, and that not once or twice, and under the instigations of a momentary passion or a passing caprice, but regularly persist in it, through years of disaster and disgrace, the evil then rises to a degree of magnitude and danger, which cannot fail to alarm the most sanguine confidence in the durability of our Republican system. The Whigs of Halifax most solemnly believe this to be the condition of our country, and that it calls loudly for correction. They invoke the united, the concentrated, and the decided effort of the Whigs of Virginia; and, indeed, for so holy a purpose, they would open their arms wide enough to embrace all who are moved by a spirit of genuine Republicanism, by whatever name they may be called, and invite them to come forward, and by a wise consultation, and by prudent and patriotic action, to bring our Government back to the purity of its starting point—to give back to virtue its lost lustre—to patriotism, its forgotten homage—to civic virtue, the civic crown—and to high public services, high public rewards. To effect all this, we must go back, without looking to the right or to the left, to the point where we diverged from the road, which was pointed out to us by our fathers. We must consult the mighty dead. We must read the Constitution by the light of those great minds which caught their inspiration at the fountain which was opened to the view of the world by the mingled wisdom and valor and patriotism of Washington.

An unhalloved party spirit has for years been brooding over the land. Its fruits are bitterness, contentions and strifes. Virtue, religion, and the social and domestic tie are all forgotten, or trampled under foot, in its ruthless march to its wicked and despicable ends. Its great instrument is the Caucus. By mock Conventions, it gives vent and perilous efficacy to its resentments and its frauds. Merit is crushed by its decrees, and vice is blown up to elevation by its breath. When it fails, by its jealousies and its divisions, to unite on some man who is eminently bad, it descends to an unknown and unexplored depth of obscurity, and fishes up some specimen of imbecility, in bitter mockery of those who believe that a little wisdom is necessary to conduct the complicated affairs of Government. If it cannot elevate vice, it does the thing next best in its estimation, and it lays hold on ignorance.

Against the Caucus, in whole and in part, general and particular, National and State, by whatever name it may be known, or whatever shape it may take, we, the Whigs of Halifax, do most earnestly protest. We protest against it, in the name of the Constitution, which it has violated; of the political honor, which it has degraded. We protest against it, in the name of the freedom of America, whose rights have been battered away, and who have been deprived of the inestimable privilege of free suffrage, and compelled to render an unthinking and an unquestioning obedience to its commands.

Moved by an earnest desire to see terminated, now and forever, the Caucus, with all its evils and corruptions—desiring to give to our country a just, a wise, and a virtuous administration—wishing to yield to distinguished merit a distinguished consideration, and to transcendent services an honest and a grateful acknowledgment—we present to the people of Virginia the name of **ZACHARY TAYLOR**, and ask for their co-operation in placing him in the highest office known to our constitution.

The people are happy in having a man, whom they delight to honor, and can safely honor. While the heart of the country throbs with pride and affection at the bare mention of his name, the understanding of the country and the prudence of the country can safely trust him with the helm of affairs, under the strong guarantees of his great ability and his great moderation. We, the Whigs of Halifax, are determined to avail ourselves of an opportunity which does not often occur—an opportunity at one and the same time to reward past services and to secure future usefulness. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that gratitude and prudence point to Gen. Zachary Taylor as the People's candidate to fill the office of President of the United States, and that the Whigs of Halifax will accord to him a hearty and cheerful support.

Resolved, That the Caucus is a bad system—that it commences in intrigue, and ends in corruption—that it takes all power from the people, and concentrates it in the hands of needy office holders, and ambitious managers—and that we, the friends of General Taylor, deprecate its aid, as hurtful to his character, and dangerous to his prospects.

On introducing the report of the committee, Mr. Bruce addressed the numerous assemblage for half an hour or more, in a strain of eloquence and ability seldom equalled, never surpassed. He pointed out particularly the evils which have been brought upon the country by the Caucus system in the last few years—how it was that James K. Polk, through its evil influences, was elevated over such men as Wright, Van Buren and others of his party—showed that he was not made President by the people, but by this very system—and concluded by passing eulogiums of the highest order and in the finest taste on Mr. Clay and Gen. Taylor.

Mr. Flournoy was then called up; and in his own peculiarly elegant and captivating style enlivened for a short time the attention of every one present.

For fear of doing injustice to both gentlemen, however, we will attempt no synopsis of their speeches. They told for themselves—and in the future canvass for Gen. T. they have given an earnest that the Democratic orator who meets either of them will find "a foeman worthy of his steel."

The meeting was very large and enthusiastic, and every bosom seemed to pulsate to one harmonious chord—the theme being TAYLOR AND THE COUNTRY.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

GILES McCRAW, Chairman.

Wm. M. CARRISS, Secretary.

For the very interesting letter from Mexico on our second page, we are indebted to the Columbian Fountain.

The Whigs were on hand at the meeting called on the 5th instant, at Huntingdon, Pa., by the Simon Cameron Democrats to nominate Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. The nomination was made uproariously, but nothing was said about Shunk and Longstreth.

The Whigs then held a rousing meeting for Taylor, Irvin and Patten, nominated the Old Hero for President, and resolved to elect Irvin and Patten, amid long and continued shouts and hurrahs!

The people of St. Louis resolved, in town meeting, that Bryan Mulvaney, their mayor, should not receive Colonel Doniphan and his heroes on their return, and appointed Mr. Bowlin, formerly a member of Congress, to represent them on the occasion of reception. A just rebuke of the demagogue, who voted a bill devoting a few paltry dollars to pay the expenses of the reception.

So fast a friend of Henry Clay as General Taylor has been, says the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal, and first indicated to our preferences through the motion of John J. Crittenden, as he was, Gen. Taylor is Whig enough for us. The newspapers nominating Taylor, are generally those that would prefer Clay for the same station, and only yield him for his friend who is on the field, at his instance or the instance of his bosom friends.

On the evening of the same day four persons were gravely consulting together in one of the least frequented rooms of the White House. The occasion will be long remembered by one of the party on account of the opinions he ventured to advance. Suffice it to say, that in the process of debate, Mr. Polk was finally made conscious of the increasing popularity of General Taylor, and of the imperative necessity of submitting on Monday to become a martyr to the requisitions of party interest.—Balt. Clipper.

That the Clipper is right in this information we know. The Boston Post of the 8th instant has a feeling longing to the re-nomination of Mr. Polk by a Convention. Well—we only hope that Mr. Polk may succeed in getting the nomination.

The victory of Buena Vista would be a trifle to the victory of 1843. Mr. Polk would be driven from the field without a single electoral vote in his favor—a result he richly deserves.

The vacancy created in the Indian Agency, by the death of Major William Armstrong, says the Baltimore Patriot, will likely enough be filled by the appointment of either a son of the late Major Armstrong, who is a lawyer at St. Louis, or of Major Arnold Harris, the son-in-law of General Robert Armstrong, who has been in the Indian country a great deal with the late Maj. Armstrong. Of course—keep the place in the family. This is Polk Democracy.

If General Taylor does no other good, as President—his putting an end to the disgraceful nepotism now prevailing in the bestowal of the people's offices, which he will be sure to do, will immortalize his name.

We read, in the account of the proceedings which the Hanoverians of Virginia had on the 4th instant, the following admirable toast:

By Alex. Gilliam—Old Rough and Ready: He has killed two-thirds of the Mexicans and all the Democrats: the day is coming when the lamb and lion shall lie down together.

The New York Herald publishes letters by the French steamer from Paris, Rome, Madrid, Berne, Lisbon, and Constantinople, to the very last dates. That valuable paper is beginning to reap the fruits of its valuable and extended correspondence recently established by Mr. Bennett.

We have repeatedly said, we have no doubt whatever, says the New York Courier and Enquirer, that Gen. TAYLOR is a Whig. We have the assurance of one of the Senators from Kentucky, that he is a thorough, unflinching and steadfast Whig as Senator Crittenden or Henry Clay. The Louisville Journal has recently declared that in two letters, which the editor of that paper has seen, Gen. Taylor distinctly declares himself a Whig. We regard these statements as entitled to weight, in any estimate of Gen. Taylor's political character. They are thus far unimpeached, and when taken in connection with the whole tenor of Gen. Taylor's life and history, leave upon our minds no doubt whatever of the fact, that in his elevation to the Presidency, Whig principles would enjoy a complete and gratifying victory.

The New York Mirror, a warm advocate of the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, suspects that very many of the letters, purporting to be from the Old Hero and recently published, are hoaxes. The Mirror is in a fair way to get its eyes opened.

If flour costs \$5.25 per bbl., says the Balt. Sun, weighing 196 lbs., and one hundred pounds of flour will make one hundred and twenty-seven pounds of bread—how much profit do our bakers make who are now selling 64 cent loaves, weighing 19 to 20 ounces?—thus making one barrel of flour bring \$12.50 to \$13! An inquisitive bread eater of our acquaintance, is anxious to know whether the \$7.75 profit on a barrel of flour, will compensate the bakers for the manufacture of it into bread?

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we can announce, on the authority of the Baltimore Sun, of to-day, that the Millennium has arrived. That paper says, that there is at present in this country, "no controversies, no parties, no malice, no hatred, no envy, no bitterness, no ill-will!"

We do not suppose says the New York Courier and Enquirer, that Gen. Taylor is a better Whig than Henry Clay or Daniel Webster, or John M. Clayton, or Senator Crittenden, or many others that might be named. But we do believe that he is quite as thoroughly the supporter of Whig principles, that he would be as firm in their maintenance, as entirely under the influence of the truly patriotic spirit of the Whig party, as any one of those distinguished statesmen;—while at the same time, in many very important respects, he is far better fitted to be a candidate for the Presidency at the present time, than any of those likely to allow their names to be used for that high office. He is admired, beloved and confided in, by the great mass of the people, of all parties, and in all sections.

Beautiful is the love of a sister the kiss that bath no guile, and no passion; the touch is purity and brings peace, satisfaction to the heart, and no fever to the pulse. Beautiful is the love of a sister; it is moonlight on our path—it has light but no heat; it is of heaven, and sheds its peace upon the earth.

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE FRAME HOUSE, AND LOT AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday, the 14th instant, I shall sell, on the premises, at 6 o'clock P. M., part of Lot No. 12, in square No. 318, with the Frame Building thereon, being the house now occupied by Mr. William Buist, fronting on 11th, near the corner of H street.

Terms: One-half cash; balance in three and six months, for notes bearing interest. A deed given and a deed of trust taken.

July 10—14d A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

Washington to Baltimore.

THE STEAMER OSCEOLA.

HAVING been put in complete order, will, on Saturday the 11th July, commence plying regularly between the above places, leaving the lower end of Frederick street dock, Baltimore, every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Washington every Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M.

She will stop regularly, going and returning, at Cone River, Va., Curritoman, Va., Leonardtown, Md., Port Tobacco, Md., and will touch at the following landings for signals, or to land, viz: Point Look Out, Piney Point, Blackstone's, Pope's Creek, Nanjamo, Chapman's, Md.; Sandy Point, Bluff Point, Boyd's Hole, Quantico, Va.

FOR NORFOLK.

The OSCEOLA will leave WASHINGTON every Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M., for NORFOLK. Returning, will leave Norfolk every Friday at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare \$5 00.

JAMES MITCHELL, Captain.

July 10—14d

BOARDING.—MRS. J. R. TAYLOR has several vacant rooms, some of them suitable for Families. Gentlemen wishing board without lodging, can be accommodated. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Residence corner Penn. avenue and C street, over Lemuel J. Middleton's Grocery Store.

June 11—14d

DAVIS & GARRETT.

HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

On 44 STREET, BETWEEN PENN. AVE. AND C ST. WOULD respectfully beg leave to return their thanks to their friends and the public who so promptly came forward with their donations and enabled them to rebuild their shop which was destroyed by fire a few months since with all its contents. They are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business with promptness and dispatch, pledging themselves that all work confided to their trust shall be performed in a manner that will give entire satisfaction, and their prices kept pace with the times.

N. B.—Thankful for past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

DAVIS & GARRETT.

June 11—14d

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

REMOVAL.

ADAMS & CO. take this method of informing the public, that they have removed their OFFICE from their former place of Business, Elliott's Buildings, to the large and convenient Store-room, three doors below Gadsby's Hotel, Penn. avenue, and a few doors below the Railroad Depot, where they are now more fully prepared to receive and forward all descriptions of packages to the following places:

Boston, Richmond, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Adams & Co. will also forward specie and other valuables, and Collect Drafts, Notes, &c., on all the above places at reasonable rates.

G. S. McELFRESH, Agent.

may 27—eodm

JOHN CONNELLY.

CABINET, CHAIR, AND SOFA MANUFACTURER AND UNDERTAKER.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and would respectfully inform them that he has on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell very cheap for cash, or approved paper. He is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture of the latest style and most approved pattern; such as—Mahogany dressing Bureaus, spring seat Sofas, rocking and parlor Chairs, card, centre, and dining Tables, Wardrobes, Bedsteads.

And, in fact, every thing usually found in a cabinet ware room.

He is also prepared to attend funerals at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms; and he is confident that from his long experience in attending funerals, that he will give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN CONNELLY.

7th street, between H and I.

may 20 1y

CARD.

MRS. E. REEDER, Milliner, Dress and Corset Maker, Penn. avenue, between 1st and 2d streets.

June 12

COLUMBUS O. WALL, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, corner of 6th and G streets.

June 11

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having learned that an attempt is being made to injure the reputation of his MINERAL WATER by the circulation of a spurious article purporting to be his, he is therefore under the necessity of publishing the following certificates, and respectfully calls the attention of the Faculty and Public to the subject.

A. FAVIER.

Manufacture of all kinds of Mineral Waters.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1847.

SIR: In conjunction with several other members of the Medical profession I gave you, some years since, a certificate of the good quality of your Mineral Water. With a commendable jealousy of your own works, lest confidence in their abiding good reputation should have led to neglect, you have again applied to me for an analysis of several specimens of Mineral Water, purporting to have been made after different methods or by different persons, the particulars of which were not furnished; the only distinction apparent being in the color of the bottles. I have examined the several specimens submitted, and find as follows: The water in the white glass bottles is free from all impurities; that in the green bottles contains a sensible quantity of sulphuric acid, which is evident to the smell and taste, as well as to the proper chemical tests. From a recent inspection of your process, I was led to the conviction that the only impurities which could possibly gain access to the water were lead and sulphuric acid. Of lead I find no traces whatever in any of the bottles; the amount of sulphuric acid present in the green bottles, though small, is objectionable, and must be regarded as an impurity, as the Mineral Water professes to be free from all such admixtures. I therefore certify that the Mineral Water contained in the white bottles, sent to me was pure, and in my opinion salutary, while that in the green bottles was impure and unfit for a common beverage.

CHARLES G. PAGE.

Professor of Chemistry, National Medical College.

Mr. A. FAVIER.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1847.

SIR: Upon testing the water left with me by you, which was in the same kind of bottles mentioned by Dr. Page, I have only confirmed the results of the analysis made by that gentleman.

THOMAS P. JONES.

Mr. A. FAVIER.

Prof. of Chemistry.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1847.

This is to certify that the water analyzed by Dr. Page, from the white bottles, was made by Mr. Favier's apparatus, at his establishment, and that in the green bottles came from another establishment, where it was manufactured.

July 2—6t W. B. MAGRUDER, M. D.

A Luxury Indeed!

VAPOR, TEPID, AND COLD SHOWER OR RUSSIAN BATH.

THE subscriber, (through the persuasion of many intimate friends) has been induced to fit up the above establishment; (a bath never before known to this community) for the purpose of rendering every necessary convenience and luxury to the citizens of this metropolis.

In offering to the public the advantages of this most delightful bath, he would say to those who are in a state of physical debility, that there is nothing known that is so well calculated to restore the energies of the human system. The most delicate female under its influence improves in strength with most astonishing rapidity.

Connected with this mode of bathing, he has introduced the Salt-water Vapor, and Shower Bath, giving to those who desire it, all the advantages of Sea-bathing, without the trouble and expense of a trip to the Cape.

His rooms are situated on the corner of 44 street and Missouri avenue. Open at all hours from six in the morning till nine at night.

Thursday of each week are set apart for the special accommodation of Ladies, when a lady will be in attendance to wait on those who may please to visit this establishment. The public are invited to give this Bath a trial.

Terms: Single tickets 37 1/2 cents, or three tickets for \$1 00.

June 22—2m

W. WHITNEY.

Notice to the Public.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the Agency of the National Whig, Mr. JOHN V. SHERRILL. I avail myself of this opportunity to return my sincere thanks to the public for the favors lavishly bestowed upon my efforts, and assure them that no exertion shall be spared on either of our parts to merit a continuance thereof.

N. B. We would be much obliged to our patrons if they would give us immediate notice of all failures on the part of our carriers to deliver their paper, particularly on the day of publication, as the carriers have their routes promptly delivered to them, and in ample time for delivery the same day.

GILLCHRIST & SHIELDS.

Agents for National Whig.

JOHN ALLEN, Lock and White Smithing, and Bell Hanging, Penn. Avenue, opposite United States Hotel.

TO CAPITALISTS!

AN opportunity is offered of making a safe and highly profitable investment of \$10,000—\$2,500 of which will only be needed in hand and the rest in the course of twelve months. Applications addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be immediately attended to and satisfactory explanations given.

June 28—6td

McCURRY, Barber, Temple of Fashion, No. 1, aided by that superior workman, Felix Dean, 8th st., between Pennsylvania avenue and D street.

June 25—

TO FOREIGN GENTLEMEN.

ARRIVING in the United States, or others, desirous of purchasing a permanent country residence in Pennsylvania. The subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles north of Philadelphia. It contains 308 acres of land, 238 acres of which are in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat, rye, Indian corn and hay, equal to any upland farm—the remaining 70 acres being woodland. On the premises is a fine stone mansion, 60 feet by 45, with a veranda attached, 15 feet wide, extending the length of the house, and a large piazza on the east, the whole giving ample accommodation for a family of twenty persons. The pleasure grounds surrounding the house are shaded with elegant evergreens, and are very beautifully laid out. There are on the farm three stone houses for farmers or tenants, together with three large stone barns, containing stabling and conveniences for a hundred head of cattle, and for the storage of 250 tons of produce, with coach house, wagon house, granary and corn cribs attached. There are also the advantages of a fine spring house, ice house, fish pond, a garden of two acres, orchards stocked with the finest fruit, green house and grape walk, a stream of spring water in every field, a daily mail, by which the Philadelphia and New York papers of the same day are received, and an omnibus passing the gate morning and evening.

In the immediate vicinity are Episcopal, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches. Further description is unnecessary, as all persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the estate. It may, however, be added, that for beauty, healthful situation, and advantages, it is not surpassed by any in the United States. It may be well also the mention the price, which is \$320 per acre.

Apply to

GEORGE SHAFF, Whitmarsh,

July 2 2avlm Montgomery co., Pa.

FACTS, NOT FABLES!

DR. SCHWARTZ'S CHRONO-THERMAL AGUE PILLS, warranted to cure in eight hours!

Also.